

**Transportation
Emergency Support Function #1
Colorado State Emergency Operations Plan**

LEAD AGENCY: Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Corrections, Education, Labor and Employment, Military and Veteran Affairs, Public Safety, Regulatory Agencies, Revenue, Division of Emergency Management, and Professional Associations.

I PURPOSE

The purpose of this ESF is to provide for coordination, control and allocation of transportation assets in support of the movement of emergency resources including the evacuation of people, and the redistribution of food and fuel supplies. Such action could be required in response to a natural disaster or an act of terrorism.

II SCOPE

The scope of this annex is to describe the general response of CDOT and other supporting agencies in response to an emergency incident in Colorado.

- A. Response activities will take place in the field and will be coordinated through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in Golden and CDOT's Emergency Response Coordinator.
- B. CDOT has statewide decentralized, operational multi-functional capabilities and provides the citizens of Colorado with quick responses to transportation-related emergencies.
- C. Assets described in B. above will be used to fulfill the needs of ESF #1 in the event of a disaster.

III SITUATION

A disaster may result from natural or technological hazards or from a National Security Emergency or act of terrorism that produces extensive damage and results in a large volume of requests to save lives and alleviate suffering. When notified of an emergency situation by the Division of Emergency Management, CDOT will monitor the situation, do pre-planning and, if requested, provide assistance mobilize the necessary available resources to meet demands. CDOT maintains a current inventory of vehicles and will ensure that this inventory is at the ready for any required response.

IV PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The transportation infrastructure in some areas or sectors will sustain damage and/or contamination from hazardous chemicals, explosives, fire, radiological materials or biological hazards. Natural hazards such as snow, ice, floods, tornado's, etc. can cause significant damage to the infrastructure or render it unusable for substantial periods of time. The damage and/or contamination will influence the accessibility level of relief services.
- B. Disaster response will require effective transportation coordination.
- C. Priority for the clearing of access routes will be determined in order to permit sustained flow of emergency relief.
- D. The requirement for transportation capacity will exceed the availability of local assets.
- E. CDOT has a plan for allocating essential highway capacity, regulating and maintaining sufficient highway capacity to move critical goods and supplies. These procedures are documented in CDOT's Emergency Highway Transportation Regulations (EHTR) plan.
- F. CDOT maintains a computer-based inventory of fleet equipment that could be utilized to manage corridors, equip roadblocks and move required materials and people as needed.

V CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

In response to an emergency, the local first responders and local CDOT maintenance personnel will assess the extent, type and severity of the disaster area. The status of transportation corridors will be determined and current fleet and personnel resources will be dispatched to the affected areas.

- A. The CDOT Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) will be the ESF #1 lead when the State Emergency Operations Plan has been activated. The ESF #1 lead will be responsible for coordination of all state agencies providing support under ESF #1.
- B. In smaller magnitude emergencies, requests for assistance may be handled over the telephone. In larger magnitude events the ESF #1 ERC will respond to the SEOC to coordinate a response from a centralized location. If a Presidential Declaration is received, the ESF #1 lead will coordinate closely with the Federal ESF #1 Lead.

- C. ESF #1 lead will maintain copies of all information to be compiled into a Master Log of the event.
- D. As the incident moves from the response phase to the recovery phase, many ESF activities will transition from the SEOC to a regional location (Joint Field Office).
- E. CDOT will implement its EHTR plan provisions as needed to address the need for management of remaining highway corridor capacity.

VI ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

- 1. ESF #1 activities are mostly conducted in the field with overall coordination by the ESF #1 ERC. The organizational structure of the CDOT is described below.
- 2. A CDOT regional emergency response office may be established, if necessary, near the disaster area at a CDOT regional, construction residency, or maintenance area office. This center will report directly to the ESF #1 at the SEOC.

B. Responsibilities - CDOT

- 1. Transportation Commission and Executive Director: Provides or redirects state or federal funding for transportation damage recovery, Secures and obtains federal emergency replacement funding as may be available for infrastructure.
- 2. Chief Engineer of Maintenance and Operations, or CDOT designated Emergency Response Coordinator: Directs Regional Transportation Directors and Maintenance Superintendents to allocate personnel, equipment and other resources for the support of response activities on a statewide level. Creates expanded work force through emergency contracts.
- 3. Regional Transportation Directors: Direct the transportation regions' allocation of resources, personnel and other required support for the response activities. Maintain a communications network with local, city and county officials within the region to provide a communication link to the ESF #1 Emergency Response Coordinator. Designate disaster field office and management of the field office. Manage coordination between CDOT's functional areas. Manage CDOT regional emergency response office.

4. Region Maintenance Section Superintendent: Directs and manages the first responders. Evaluates availability of the personnel, material, supplies and equipment that can be provided to respond and commits available resources. Provides communication networks through vehicle based two-way radios. Provides personnel for 24-hour coverage as needed.
5. Traffic Operations Center: Provides 24-hour transportation system information including road closures, detours, delays, alternate routes, etc. Controls Variable Message Signs at key locations along transportation corridors.
6. Staff Bridge: Provides structure damage assessment, structure flow capabilities, structure repair recommendations and weight restrictions on bridges.
7. Staff Maintenance and Operations Branch: Staff Maintenance Superintendent is the designated Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC). Provides 24-hour coverage of the SEOC when activated. Provides for back-up support for the ERC and support for the Field Operations Team.
8. Staff Construction Project Development Branch: Coordinates with the Regions to provide engineering personnel for damage assessment teams, repair recommendations and accounting management of emergency force account work.
9. Division of Aeronautics: Provides data concerning locations, capacities and facilities of all airports in Colorado. Provides contact information for personnel trained in aircraft rescue and firefighting.

C. Responsibilities – Supporting Agencies

1. Provide personnel necessary to support ESF #1
2. Designate an Emergency Response Coordinator.